

who make it have to assume, 1, that the service to which Canaan's posterity were doomed was

slavery; 2, that the prediction of crime is its justification; and 3, that the Africans were de-

ported from Canaan, whereas it notorious
that they were the descendants of Mizraim and
Cush. 2. The objection drawn from Ex. 21:20,
21, he answers, by showing that this was a direc-
tion given for the purpose of enabling the judges
to determine the extent of the punishment, ac-
cording as that was necessary to constitute murder; and
as the master had an interest in the life of the
servant, he would not be likely to beat him *with a
rod*, and leave him still alive, to continue a day
or two, if he intended to kill him. 3. In relation
to the passage in Lev. 25:44-46, he says, that the
word *replenish* does not signify that the slaves
were rendered servants; that this passage con-
tains a general direction as to the source from
which they are to obtain their permanent ser-
vants. "They shall be your bondmen forever,"
he considers as only establishing the laws, that, in
the event of a failure to purchase a man, he
remains from this class of people. He main-
tains that this class of servants really enjoyed

bled at the call of several ministers of different
denominations. The design of the call seems to
have been to bring together all the members of
all denominations in Worcester county, to get
from them a united expression of opinion on the
subject of slavery, on the presumption that there
was a general feeling of opposition to the
object of the convention of course was such as
could not be secured, unless the convention
was composed of persons of the same views. The
number of ministers in attendance were about 80,
probably about half of the whole number in the
county. The convention was held with great
unity of mind, and a unanimous right of
pastors to judge each for his own place and sphere,
that kind of measures ought to be adopted to
bring about a more general expression of senti-
ment was passed with but one dissenting vote,
expressing the sense of the convention touching
the subject of slavery.

The subject which agitated the convention for
the greater part of the time of the two days of
the session, was that of a declaration of sentiments
to be adopted by the churches of the county. It
was published. Mr. Allen of Shrewsbury, chairman of

glorified. Report says that the cholera is now
at Nahubus, and in that region.
We have only space to mention that we have
lately received from the Hon. Secy. of War (our
only ambassador to France), and his wife
and suite. They came as far as Jeddah in the
Mediterranean, and were then conveyed by rail
road by Com. Elliott, and several of his offi-
cers. The General and family and all Brother
Allen and family, and several of our friends, men,
seven or eight in number, (exclusive of
servants) staid with me. They were here nearly
a week—went to the Jordan, and the Dead sea,
and returned on the 10th inst. The General and
Mrs. Cass and one of her daughters remain here
on account of the feeble health of the latter, un-
less they can be restored to health. They prob-
ably go down with them. The general is a fine
man, and his honor to our country. The civil
and military officers have been very well treated
and respect and attention. *Chas. A. Allen.*

CHINA.—The laborers of the mission generally
were going forward as usual. A number of sail-
ors from Japan had come into Amoy, and were

great privileges than hired servants, but that the reason for not allowing them to be taken from among the Jews, was that they were employed in services which were considered degrading to a Jew. As to the words, "inheritance and possession," he maintains that they refer to the nations of the world, and not to the *individual* servants procured from the foreign lands.

The writer proceeds to answer, in a very satisfactory manner, several other common objections, in doing which, he brings out the true character of Jewish servitude, in a light which shows it to hold no sort of affinity with American slavery.

great privileges than hired servants, but that the reason for not allowing them to be taken from among the Jews, was that they were employed in the business committee, brought in a report of the same kind, and that the committee had omitted made other reports. It was objected to Mr. Allen's report, that in many particulars it was not in accordance with the feelings of the whole society and form of the thing it exhibited those features which are obnoxious in the following manner:—That the committee had consented to the bringing in of the report, though all of them except the author, except the author, had been present, and had not after discussion, some of the committee who were present, had declined to be named to have the report offered to the convention. During the discussion of this subject, most of the abolition members of the convention manifested a strong opposition to the report. The remarks made by Mr. Grosvenor, in particular, were so full of errors, and so grossly incorrect, that they were not only laughed at, but actually to enquire in the Himmah, so far concerned the Himmah, and the committee, related that the Himmah was fitted out by friends of Christianity at Canton for the purpose of visiting the islands of the Pacific, and the southern and eastern Asia and the islands in those parts. The object of their voyage is to ascertain the feelings of the natives towards the establishing missions, and to distribute books in the native languages, wherever readers could be found. The vessel was fitted out by the British wharves, and proceeded as far as Singapore, where, as was mentioned at page 450, he was wrecked, and the vessel was lost. At last, Mr. Dickinson was expected to take the vessel, and to proceed to the coast, where he subsequently arrived, and the vessel was wrecked, and the company of Japanese sailors were wrecked on the coast.

men, hoping that it might lead others to give this very important subject a thorough examination for themselves. We consider the article as completely vindicating the law of Moses and the practice of patriarchy and Bible saints, from the charge of upholding American slavery. N.

At a special meeting of the executive committee of the American Anti-Slavery society, December 4th, 1837, the following resolutions were adopted and carried unanimously.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the auxiliary and other Anti-Slavery societies, and all the friends of humanitary emancipation in the United States, to observe the TWENTY-SECOND OF DECEMBER, to commemorate, in a suitable manner, the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, by several years a distinguished agent of the anti-slavery societies, laboring chiefly in Worcester-
shire, England. He returned in effect from his mission to the United States, with the assurance that "all the ministers of Worcester county were anti-slavery men."

THE REWARD OF INQUINITY.
Received for Licences, \$2,437.00.

The above quotation is from the "Exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of the city of Charleston since the coming in of the council, commencing March, 1837, and up to November 1st, 1837." By this it appears that one of the *pragmatic* courses of income to this city, is the sale of licenses to the city council, for the selling of arid-ard spirits. To whom are these licenses granted? To the sober, industrious, and temperate citizen? No. To the dissipated, and so far acquired a knowledge of their language as to be able, with their assistance, to prepare some Scripture verses in it. It is to be hoped that the trustees of the city, who have these more recently brought in, have provided, together with their safe return to their native island, a Christian vessel to be sent, in the name of divine providence, to collect the proceeds of this and hostile feeling which have been cherished in Japan against the introduction of Christian knowledge.—*Transit.*

For the New England Spectator
Tracts in Foreign Lands.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Rolles, Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston Dec. 2, 1837.
Res. Wm. A. Hallen, Co. Sec. Am. Tract Soc.

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My Dear Brother,--In reply to your kind inquiry, I beg to inform you that the enclosed make the following statement:

In Huxmagie the tract cause is prosecuted with unremitting energy. At present, the circulation of the tract, thousands of pages are circulated every week. At Moulmein, Rangoon, Awa, and along the river, local missionaries, with native assistants, had remained a system of monthly tract distribution, and the tract cause has been made the business of individuals in the city and vicinity who could read." In this way ten or twelve thousand copies of the tract are distributed in a single session, besides the departure of the mission to another station, on the breaking out of the late war, the tract cause has been more than doubled, a less number were circulated, and the last late three million pages had been re-stationed, which will be sent ordered to the addition of five printing presses has been made, and the printing department in Huxmagie, including the printing of the tract, of missionaries and agents, has also been enlarged, and will, it is hoped, continue to be so for many years. The tract cause has been, and will, we believe, to the tract department in Burmah, to any extent consistent with the claims, of

Who can compute the number of the aban-

[illegible]

and powerful language, set forth the duties of Christians and Christian ministers in relation to, and towards the Rev. Amos A. Phelps. The resolutions were adopted, by a vote nearly unanimous, and the meeting adjourned, pending when the convention adjourned. The resolutions were not unanimous in the declaration that the slave trade was a crime against the humanity, in the form of resolutions, recognising slavery as a great moral and political evil, and that it was the duty of Christians to be engaged in its abnegation. The two reports gave rise to an animated discussion, and were finally adopted. They were finally disposed of, by a motion that the further consideration thereof be indefinitely postponed. The meeting then adjourned.

The whole subject was then referred to a committee who were directed to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and to report to the next session. It was again so much taken as the committee should designate of which public notice is to be given.

It was well understood that a decided majority of the members of the Legislature were of sentiments, as reported by the majority of the convention, or with some slight modifications; and it would have been carried, but for the influence of the minority, who were opposed to the action, and that whatever should be done, should go forth as the united act of the whole convention.

On this ground, several who were present, and who were of the majority, were prepared to make a statement, and to express their indefinite post-mortem, in hopes that some other measure could be devised, which while it met the views of the majority, might not be so obnoxious to the minority, as to prevent their uniting in its support.

But that these hopes may be realized, in a body whose views were so wide apart when they first met, and who were so much divided, and that the discussion did, very evidently, bring the

of the land. But the Lord has thrown around our little missionary band here, the arms of his providence, and has preserved us.

I have many things to communicate, but must reserve them for other letters. Since I last wrote, I returned from Beyroût, via Jaffa, the 10th inst. and have been here since the 15th. I witnessed its ravages here, and kept me so constantly occupied that I had no time for correspondence of any thing else. It was obliged to be so, as I was so much occupied with the people. My house was thronged with applicants for assistance; and though by knowledge of medicine is but limited, I have reason to believe that I have been able to do some good.

Our attention and kindness to the inhabitants during this severe pestilence, have won for us their confidence and respect, and gained for us numerous friends. The friends of the cause here were never more encouraging. The demand for our books has been unusually great; and our Arabic service at my house on Sabbath afternoons, has been unusually large. We have applied by an average of from 12 to 15, who ap-

where were abundant opportunities are presented for the judicious distribution of tracts, among the poor and ignorant of the Province and Empire. Connected with the statistics are several churches of English soldiers and residents, a number of which may be reasonably expected, will aid the mission in the most judicious manner possible, to reinforce the mission as early as possible. The Telopelo reef is estimated at 10,000,000, and said to be inferior in intelligence to no other part of the world.

In Europe the missions of the Board are to Germany, France, and Greece; and each, especially Germany, has extensive facilities for the extension of the mission. An increasing attention to the German mission would be highly appropriate. The mission to Greece is next in the order of importance. It is a mission for circulation of the Scriptures, and the preaching of the Gospel in English, French, and Italian, tracts as well as Greek.

In the Indian missions at the W. end, The Life of Christ, and the Parables of Jesus, have been published in some of the Indian tongues, but at the present state of the printing department, no

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